

## SEE INSIDE FOR THE KING COUNTY WEED LIST

[www.nwcb.wa.gov](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov)

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board sets the state noxious weed list (WAC 16-750) that designates certain weeds for required control in all or part of the state. Each county weed board can select additional species from the state list for required control and can educate residents about additional harmful plants. Proposals for weed list changes are accepted each year between November and April. State noxious weed law and list information can be found at [www.nwcb.wa.gov](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov).

**NOXIOUS WEEDS** are a danger to our environment and the economy. These introduced species cost our region millions of dollars in lost agricultural production, environmental degradation and added maintenance costs. Once invasive plants spread to natural areas, they harm native plants and wildlife and can be impossible to eradicate. WASHINGTON'S NOXIOUS WEED LAW (RCW 17.10) protects natural and economic resources from the damage caused by noxious weeds. Weeds do not respect property boundaries and they affect everyone. Property owners and public land managers are required to control designated noxious weeds on their land to prevent them from spreading. The highest priority is new invaders because there is still a chance to stop them from establishing if everyone does their part to control them.

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Wetland and aquatic invaders purple and garden loosestrife, polliceman's helmet, and Brazilian elodea clog waterways, crowd out native plants, and harm habitat.

Grassland invaders spotted knapweed, orange hawkweed, sulfur cinquefoil and milk thistle crowd out wildflowers and healthy forage species and degrade hay fields and rangeland.

Forest invaders yellow archangel, English ivy and garlic mustard can damage trees, overwhelm native species and harm wildlife habitat.

Invasive plants Scotch broom, knotweed, butterfly bush and Himalayan blackberry impede efforts to restore rivers and reforest timberland.

Toxic weeds giant hogweed, poison-hemlock and tansy ragwort pose serious health risks to people and animals.

ID and control info: [kingcounty.gov/weeds](http://kingcounty.gov/weeds)

### KING COUNTY'S NOXIOUS WEED

**CONTROL PROGRAM** protects the natural and economic resources of county residents by tracking and achieving control of noxious weeds that are regulated in King County. Our staff teach property owners to identify and control noxious weeds so they do not spread to other properties. We make sure public agencies control regulated noxious weeds on roads and public lands to reduce impacts to public resources and prevent spread to neighboring lands.

If you are unsure how to identify or control a regulated noxious weed or have a hardship that prevents you from doing so, the program can provide assistance. If a property owner refuses to control a regulated noxious weed, state law authorizes the county weed board to pursue control through a notice of violation, and if necessary, bill the landowner for the cost of control plus administrative costs.

### DEFINITIONS (RCW 17.10, WAC 16-750)

**Noxious Weed** - a non-native plant that when established is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control.

**Control** - in a given year, prevent all seed production and the dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants.

**Eradicate** - completely eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation.

### THE NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM IS HERE TO HELP:

- Technical assistance with ID and control
- Free workshops and info booths at events
- Brochures, fact sheets and weed guides
- Control assistance for high priority noxious weeds
- Disposal vouchers for regulated noxious weeds
- Weed pullers and knotweed injectors for loan
- Making sure everyone does their part to control regulated noxious weeds

**King County's Noxious Weed Control Program**  
206-477-WEED (206-477-9333)  
[noxious.weeds@kingcounty.gov](mailto:noxious.weeds@kingcounty.gov)  
[kingcounty.gov/weeds](http://kingcounty.gov/weeds)

### OUR MISSION:

*To provide benefits to the environment, recreation, public health and economic resources of King County by preventing and minimizing harmful impacts of noxious weeds.*

*Please help us by controlling noxious weeds wherever they occur, planting only non-invasive plants, disposing of noxious weeds responsibly and reporting infestations of regulated noxious weeds that are not being controlled.*

### CONTACT US:

King County Noxious Weed Control Program

201 S. Jackson St., Suite 600  
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206-477-WEED (206-477-9333)  
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Visit our website at [kingcounty.gov/weeds](http://kingcounty.gov/weeds)



This information can be made available in alternate formats. Call 206-477-9333 or TTY: 711.

2015 KING COUNTY  
NOXIOUS WEED LIST  
*stop the invaders!*



**King County**  
Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
Water and Land Resources Division  
**Noxious Weed Control Program**



# 2015 KING COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

The King County Noxious Weed Control Board has adopted this Noxious Weed List in accordance with RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750.

## REGULATED CLASS A WEEDS:

These weeds are the highest priority in the state due to their significant potential impact and limited distribution. Property owners throughout Washington are required to eradicate Class A weeds.

Common Name	Scientific Name
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
○ cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
● dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge <sup>1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
● floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering-rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
● French broom <sup>1</sup>	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
● garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
● giant hogweed <sup>1</sup>	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
● goatsrue <sup>1</sup>	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
○ hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
● knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
purple starthistle <sup>1</sup>	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
● <b>Ravenna grass</b>	<b><i>Saccharum ravennae</i></b>
● reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
● sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
silverleaf nightshade <sup>1</sup>	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
● Spanish broom <sup>1</sup>	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
● thistle, milk <sup>1</sup>	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

## REGULATED CLASS B WEEDS:

Class B weeds are regulated in counties where they are limited in distribution or where they are a local priority. The following Class B weeds have been designated for control in King County by the State Weed Board or selected by the King County Weed Board. Property owners in King County are required to control these species.

Common Name	Scientific Name
● blueweed; viper's bugloss <sup>1</sup>	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
● Brazilian elodea <sup>3</sup>	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
● common reed (non-native genotypes)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
● Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
● gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
● hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
● hawkweeds; All non-native species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus <sup>5</sup>	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>
● hawkweed, European <sup>5</sup>	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>
● hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
● houndstongue <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
● knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
○ knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
● knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
● knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
knapweed, Russian <sup>1</sup>	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
● knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
● kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
● loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
● loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
● parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
● perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
● policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
● rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
● saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
● shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
● spurge, leafy <sup>1</sup>	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
● sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
● tansy ragwort <sup>1</sup>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
○ thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
● thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
● velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
○ water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony <sup>1</sup>	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
● wild chervil <sup>1</sup>	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
● yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
● yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
● yellow starthistle <sup>1</sup>	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

## REGULATED CLASS C WEEDS:

Class C weeds are generally widespread, but may be selected on a local level. The following Class C weeds have been selected by the King County Weed Board based on potential threats and feasibility of control. Property owners in King County are required to control these species.

Common Name	Scientific Name
● absinth wormwood <sup>1</sup>	<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>
● buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>

Control noxious weeds to protect people, livestock, crops and the environment.

**NON-REGULATED NOXIOUS WEEDS:** The following Class B and C weeds from the state noxious weed list also impact the county, but are already widespread. Property owners in King County are not required to control these species, but control is recommended where feasible.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Class
● blackberry, evergreen	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	C
● blackberry, Himalayan	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	C
● butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	B
● common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	C
● common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	C
● common fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except var. <i>azoricum</i> )	B
● common groundsel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C
● common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	C
● common tansy <sup>1</sup>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	C
● common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	C
● curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	C
● Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	B
● field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	C
● fragrant water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	C
● hairy whitetop <sup>1</sup>	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	C
● hawkweeds; All non-native species and hybrids of the wall subgenus <sup>5</sup>	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>	B
● herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	B
● hoary cress <sup>1</sup>	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	C
● English ivy (four cultivars only: ‘Baltica’, ‘Pittsburgh’, ‘Star’, and ‘Hibernica’) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hedera helix</i> ‘Baltica’ <i>Hedera helix</i> ‘Pittsburgh’ <i>Hedera helix</i> ‘Star’ <i>Hedera hibernica</i> ‘Hibernica’	C
● <b>Italian arum</b>	<b><i>Arum italicum</i></b>	<b>C</b>
● <b>jubata grass</b>	<b><i>Cortaderia jubata</i></b>	<b>C</b>
● knotweed, Bohemian <sup>4</sup>	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	B
● knotweed, giant <sup>4</sup>	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	B
● knotweed, Himalayan <sup>4</sup>	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	B
● knotweed, Japanese <sup>4</sup>	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	B
● lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	B
● old man's beard <sup>1</sup>	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	C
● <b>Pampas grass</b>	<b><i>Cortaderia selloana</i></b>	<b>C</b>
● oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	C
● perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	C
● poison-hemlock <sup>1</sup>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	B
● reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	C
● Scotch broom <sup>1, 2</sup>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	B
● spurge laurel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	B
● thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	C
● thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C
● tree-of-heaven <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	C
● wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Class
● yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	B
● yellow flag iris <sup>1</sup>	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	C
● yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	C

## WEEDS OF CONCERN:

The following plant species are not listed as noxious weeds under state law and property owners are not required to control them. However, the King County Weed Board recognizes these non-native plants as invasive, recommends control or containment of existing populations, and discourages new plantings. King County's Critical Areas Ordinance cites this list, formerly known as the Obnoxious Weed List, as invasive vegetation that threatens native ecosystems by displacing beneficial vegetation and degrading wildlife and native plant habitat. The Noxious Weed Control Program provides education and outreach services for these weeds (as authorized by RCW 17.10.090).

Common Name	Scientific Name
● <b>bird cherry</b>	<b><i>Prunus avium</i></b>
● <b>bishop's weed</b>	<b><i>Aegopodium podagraria</i></b>
● bittersweet nightshade <sup>1</sup>	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
● <b>black locust</b>	<b><i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></b>
● buttercup, creeping <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
● buttercup, tall <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
● common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
● English holly <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
● English laurel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
● European mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
● hedge bindweed, morning glory	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
● multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
● spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>

## LEGEND

- Known to occur in King County
- Historically present but thought to be eradicated

Weeds in bold are new to the list this year

## FOOTNOTES

- Reported to be toxic to livestock and/or humans. Sources: USDA Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, WA State Weed Board. This list is for general information only and may not be all-inclusive. Contact a medical professional for information about symptoms and treatment.
- Control of Scotch broom is required on the right-of-way of King County's section of SR-2 and on the I-90 right-of-way between mile marker 34 and the King/Kittitas County line.
- Brazilian elodea is designated for control throughout King County except in Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish, Lake Union, Lake Fenwick, Lake Doloff and the Sammamish River.
- Control of Bohemian, Japanese, giant and Himalayan knotweed (*Polygonum xbohemicum*, *P. cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. polystachyum*) is required on the Green River and its tributaries above the Auburn City Limits and on the Cedar River and its tributaries above the Renton City Limits (tributaries included are those defined as Type S, F or N aquatic areas in KCC 21A.24.355). Control of these invasive knotweed species is required up to the ordinary high water mark (or to the top of the bank if the ordinary high water mark cannot be identified) and in the adjacent buffer area as specified in KCC 21A.24.358. This requirement to control knotweed is contingent upon the noxious weed program or program partners providing knotweed control services in the selected area for affected private land landowners who request assistance.
- Non-native yellow-flowered hawkweeds (*Hieracium* species) are consolidated into two listings by subgenus – meadow (*Pilosella*) and wall (*Hieracium*).
  - Meadow subgenus species generally have stolons present, no or few stem leaves, and leaf edges untoothed or minutely toothed. Control is required in King County.
  - Wall subgenus species generally don't have stolons, have stem leaves, and leaf edges coarsely toothed. Control not required in King County except for European hawkweed (*Hieracium sabaudum*).



## King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
Water and Land Resources Division  
**Noxious Weed Control Program**  
206-477-9333 TTY Relay: 71  
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